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AMONG the many good friends of Queen's
in Ottawa is McLeod Stewart, the de-
servedly popular Mayor of the city. His last
kind act is the presentation to the Library
of a complete set of the Scientific Reports
of the Explorations for the first railway from
the Mississippi to the Pacific, consisting of
thirteen volumes on the Geology, Botany,
Zoology and Archaeology of the intervening
regions. Such Ottawa friends as His Wor-
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Bell, Allan Gilmour, not to speak of the
officers and members of the Q. U. E. A.,
are always showing their faith in Queen's by
their works. To each and all we say with
Virgil or some one else "*Macte Virtute.*"

LATELY, in a communication, Mr.
Wright suggested that the JOURNAL
should be taken over by a small joint-stock
company and a permanent editor appointed
as a measure preparatory to extending its
sphere of usefulness. At present, with not
only the sub-editors, but also the managing
editor and treasurer, changing from year to
year, it is remarkable that the paper should
survive at all; and certainly a uniform grade
of excellence can never be maintained, while
any systematic improvement is out of the
question. The finances, too, are equally
precarious. Hence the wisdom of Mr.
Wright's proposal in order that the JOUR-
NAL may acquire a general stability and be
prepared to make advances. With every
advance the student element should be well
represented on the editorial committee, and
hence in the paper. But there is no reason
why the student should cease to take an in-
terest in the JOURNAL after he has passed
beyond the College halls; therefore we should
like to see it not only a student's but a gra-
duate's paper, discussing not only those
College questions which interest the under-
graduate, but those wider educational, social,
literary, scientific and philosophical ques-
tions—not without interest to the student—
which appeal to those who have passed out
of the sheltered eddies of student life and
entered upon the broader duties which throng
life's central current. While performing the
world's work which falls to his discharge no
graduate worthy of his degree will cease to
follow up his college studies, but will devote
many a spare hour to some favourite one
among them, thereby not only profiting him-

self, but, possibly, discovering much that may be of value to others. Again, there are many social and educational problems before this generation, and to the educated members of society they appeal for solution. Now we see no reason why the JOURNAL should not become a medium through which our thinking graduates could compare notes and give expression to suggestions which may have come to them in their reflections on these and other subjects. While leaving to the larger reviews the more elaborate treatment of the important questions before the world, there is yet a special function to be served in the discussion of minor questions and of special features and aspects of the larger ones. For many reasons the ordinary newspaper is not a suitable medium for such purposes, and in Canada we are almost without such intellectual media as in other countries afford means of development not only to readers, but, in a more eminent degree, to thinkers and writers. Beginning in a modest manner and advancing as success warrants, we believe that the JOURNAL, if placed on a suitable basis, could be made one such medium to the advantage of our graduates and doubtless many others. We should be pleased to entertain the opinions of the graduates on these suggestions.

THAT Christians are under law to their Master to preach the gospel to every creature is undeniable. That the conditions of modern life make it possible to carry out this command to an extent and with an ease not dreamed of before is plain. That the Churches cannot send a sufficient number of salaried missionaries to all the fields that are now open is evident. What, then, must be done? Christian chivalry will surely rise to the occasion. Young men and women will offer themselves for the work provided only they have a competent leader who will indicate the place that needs them, and

either go with them as Bishop Taylor has gone with numbers to Africa, or open the way and provide initial expenses, as Hudson Taylor has for the inland China mission. Dr. C. S. Ely, who did so much during the last year or two to interest the Methodist Church of Canada in their Japan mission, has a letter in the *Christian Guardian* of Feb. 16th, in which he points out that there is room and adequate maintenance for missionaries of this class in Tokyo. He calls for a supplementary force of self-supporting missionaries, healthy and apt to teach. A young man or woman, he says, can earn from \$600 up by teaching in schools and privately, and can live on that sum in connection with the mission. Perhaps some sons of Queen's may heed this call. There is room in Japan, and evidently a welcome for the right kind of men.

A CORRESPONDENT, in our esteemed contemporary the *News*, breathes out threatenings and cruelty against the JOURNAL because in a late editorial it offered a gross insult to the citizens of Kingston in general, and Mr. Metcalfe in particular, by saying, as it reads in the *Whig*, that that gentleman's return for this city was a mere accident. The *Whig* did put our words in that light, agreeing that the case came under the category of sad accidents; but this was written in such a playful spirit that, coming from the beaten party, we thought it quite cheery and refreshing, and we are almost prepared "to stake a house to a hen" that no one appreciated it more than Mr. Metcalfe himself. What we did say was that in considering the establishment of a school of Science here the Government would consider the fact of the representative being in opposition as a mere accident. We are sorry that any Queen's man should have couched a letter in such terms without being quite sure of his ground. If a man *will* wear very

red spectacles he is pretty certain to see very red rags hanging from every bush. If any man contemplates publishing himself we do ask that he be careful of the spirit in which it is done. If we have striven after one thing this session it is the independence of the JOURNAL. We are trying to find the good, the true and the beautiful that may be in each political party, and beseech gentlemen not to make our task any more difficult and disheartening than it already is.

IT is sometimes asked, "What substitute do you propose for Party Government?" An answer to this question will be found suggested in the following quotation from the sermon preached by the Principal on Feb. 13th, in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto:—"Partyism poisoned the wells. It falsified the evidence which was being presented to the national reason, in order that the national verdict might be given on the duty of the hour. Partyism meant war and the Gospel was peace. We were bidden to pray for peace, for without peace there could be neither healthy development nor prosperity of any kind. Of course, the people were told that there was no choice between belonging to this or that party, and that there was no such thing as political independence possible. He asked his hearers to prove in their own cases that independence of party was possible. They should do their best always to bring to the front as representatives the ablest and most independent men the country had, no matter where these were to be found. Honest men belonged to both parties, and they might honestly support either of the two. But they might support one to-day and another to-morrow. Let them beware of yielding themselves slaves. A patriot must take his stand always on the commonwealth, and must never believe that the good of the country required his lie or his tacit assent to anything wrong. If they

thus acted, they would gradually drive out unworthy men from their party or they themselves would be driven out. And so, when many good men had been driven out from both parties, they could unite and form a third party, which would aim at clearly defined ends, and which might take as its supreme end *the abolition of government by party and substitute for it government by the people.* In such case they would have Parliament appointing the executive, and not, as now, an executive using every conceivable means to appoint and keep subject to itself the Parliament. In such a case they would have an executive which would give all its time to the work of the country, instead of an executive four-fifths of whose time must be given to maintain itself in power."

ONE of the arguments that has done duty in the University confederation cause has been that if we pooled all our Colleges, the product would be so imposing that none of our promising students would go to the States or Europe. The argument is worthless all round. The product would be far from imposing, judged by the test of wealth, which was usually the one test appealed to. Our best students should go to Europe for post-graduate courses, and they will go in increasing numbers as the wealth of the country increases and more men can afford to go. For one Canadian student that now goes to United States Colleges, twenty Americans go to Europe. This year 194 American students are attending the University of Berlin alone. But, that by no means proves that there is no good University in the United States.

The fact is that while a new continent has advantages of its own, it is folly to suppose that it can compete with Europe in those possessions that make a University rich. We must be satisfied if we are growing. And that growth is best which "hastens slowly."

THE proposed School of Science meets with universal approval. The press has found time, even in the midst of the throes of a general election, to discuss it and in every case with favor. The articles in the *Canada School Journal* and the *Toronto Mail* are specially worth noting, because of the independence of locality, and the thorough knowledge of the subject displayed. Even when the *'Varsity* complains of the inadequate equipment of the School connected with Toronto University, the *Canada School Journal* says, "There ought surely to be at least two well-equipped schools of this kind in Ontario." As there are half a dozen in New York State, and four in Massachusetts—a state less populous than Ontario—this may surely be admitted.

A gentleman, who is at the head of the Ottawa Normal School, has written the Premier that Ottawa is the centre of Eastern Ontario. The councils of the counties think differently. An Ottawa association with at least an hundred members, has petitioned the Government to establish the School in connection with Queen's, and every town and city that has spoken officially has said the same thing.

DR. ALFRED R. WALLACE, who originated, independently of Darwin, the development theory as the best explanation of the facts of species, is visiting Canada, and we are glad to learn that he has been secured for a lecture in Convocation Hall on the 8th inst. It was a great pleasure to listen to a general *litterateur* like Justin McCarthy, or even to an orator like Joseph Cook, whose foible is omniscience; but to every student it will afford a tenfold pleasure to hear the greatest living naturalist expound the Darwinian theory. The phrases "struggle for existence," and "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest" are so completely current coin now that we are apt to forget

who first minted them. It will be worth paying our last dime to hear from Darwin's fellow an account of how they first dawned on his mind as explanations of the facts of variations. Even in a University there are vague notions as to what is meant by the Darwinian theory and whether it can be demonstrated. Let us be thankful that Wallace has crossed the Atlantic to tell us distinctly, and when he comes to Kingston let us give him the welcome he deserves.

THE suggestion has been made that a couple of numbers of the JOURNAL might be issued during the summer months. These might, as a leading feature, contain notes of interest as to the whereabouts and doings of the students while away from College. Of course they would be expected to contain also some articles of general interest, and any information regarding matters affecting the College which might be obtained in the interval. We believe the suggestion to be a very good one, and are confident that with the students at least such numbers would be among the best appreciated of the series. We would suggest that the matter be brought up for discussion in the Alma Mater Society, so that action might be taken with regard to it before the session closes. If it were decided to issue the extra numbers, the students by leaving their addresses could have the copies forwarded to them, and it would be expected that each student, during the summer, should send in to the editor some account of his location, and the mode of his existence. If this departure should procure success it might be well in future to issue say three of the twelve numbers during the summer. This arrangement, we opine, would admit of considerable improvement in the JOURNAL, and would be appreciated by both graduates and students. Let the matter be considered by all means.

POETRY.

FATE.

O falacem spem—CICERO.

I TRACED my name on the shining sand
That skirted a silvery sea,
And a mariner, sailing from foreign land,
Read it, but never dreamed of the hand
That wrote unconsciously;
And the rippling waves just kissed the strand
And blotted the name forever;
And I, starting, woke from my visions grand
That were realized, ah, never.
A thoughtful boy deep carved his name
On a towering sea-cliff brow,
And resting his hand he dreamed of fame;
Where is that dreamer now?
'Ere the dream was ended, the storm came,
And the boy's bright hope and the solid rock
Were crumbled down 'neath the earthquake's shock.
A simple maiden, so young and fair,
Enshrined in her bosom of snow.
A lover's vow, and in love's bright glare
Unconscious all of the hidden snare,
She cherished the promise recorded there,
And with rapture her heart was aglow.
But the love proved false, and the vow a lie,
And she woke from her dream in agony.
Vain seem the brightest hopes we cherished,
Yet hopeless, all things else are vain,
O thou, whose earth-flowers all have perished,
In heaven will see them bloom again.

—ANON.

LITERARY.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

NO. III.

I COME now to the second part of the essay that was written to refute the statements that I made respecting the probable results of Parnell Home Rule on education. Here are more misstatements or fallacies which are unworthy of a man who professed to be well informed as to facts. Whether these misstatements are due to deplorable ignorance or inveterate prejudice, or both, I leave the readers to judge. The old calumny is repeated and reiterated that the Queen's Colleges and the Model Schools are "godless." At the same time we are told that the Queen's College, Belfast, is, to all intents and purposes, a Presbyterian institution. Presbyterians cannot but appreciate the compliment that is paid them when they are told that they have a College when they did not know that they had one, and more especially when that College of theirs is one of a set of godless Colleges. I hardly think, however, that they will be flat-

tered on the one hand, or annoyed on the other; flattered because a full equipped College is handed over to them, or annoyed because of the implication that they are a godless kind of people. A conclusion that is reached by such fallacious premises will neither tickle nor sting. A few statements of veracious history and fact may be necessary for residents on this side of the Atlantic, so that they may see the real nature of that monster which is alleged to be at once both Presbyterian and godless. As to the Presbyterian side of Queen's College, Belfast, a majority of the students has been and is of that denomination, the President has always been and is now a Presbyterian, and possibly about a third of the Professors may be Presbyterian—very likely less than that. Beyond what has been stated its Presbyterianism does not go. All appointments are in the hands of the Government of the day, and I regret to say that Presbyterians have never figured largely among the men who have been on the Councils of the Empire. It is well known that the Senate of the University with which the Colleges are affiliated is composed of men half of whom are Roman Catholics, and one-half of the remainder are Presbyterians, and sometimes hardly that. The Professors, before they enter on the duties of their office, have to sign a declaration binding themselves not to teach within the walls of the College anything that would give offence to the religious feelings of any denomination of Her Majesty's subjects. That disposes sufficiently of the assertion that the Belfast College is, to all intents and purposes, a Presbyterian institution. As to the "godless" side, it would be necessary to know what the writer means by the word. As that cannot be ascertained until we hear from him again, let me tell the people of Canada what is done, what has always been done, that the mouths of calumniators might be stopped; but they are not stopped, as all see. In each College there is appointed by Government a clergyman of each religious denomination, whose duty it is to look after the religious instruction of the students. I have before me the names of the clergymen who officiate in the College at Belfast, and the same rule holds good in the other Colleges. The title by which these clergymen are known is that of Dean of Residence. A similar arrangement prevails in the Model Schools. That is to say a clergyman from each denomination meets with the children weekly, or oftener, to read the Scriptures and to teach the catechism, if he pleases, of the body to which he belongs. If these are godless marks of an institution, there are many of us that think the colleges and schools of Canada would be none the worse but the better were they more godless than they are in the direction indicated. Furthermore, the godlessness or the godliness of an educational institution may be judged by its fruits. It goes without saying that a large proportion of the present ministers of the Presbyterian Church have had their training in the national schools and the Queen's Colleges. How then does the present generation compare with the previous generations, in piety, in orthodoxy of belief, and

in evangelical fervour? Has there been any decrease in these items because of the godless institutions through which they passed? No, no decrease, but an increase in all of them. I now ask the readers of the JOURNAL to say whether a man who writes in such a strain and makes such statements is a reliable witness as to the effects of Parnell Home Rule on education in that country?

We are told that of the population of Ireland the Roman Catholics are the most self-reliant, the Episcopalians Protestants the least so, while the Presbyterians occupy an intermediate position. The writer, I doubt not, laughed in his sleeve as he penned this bit of information for the native greenhorns of Canada. *Judaicus credit.* The only shadow of a ground for such a statement is in the fact that previous to 1886 one of the bodies above named was endowed by the State, another was partially endowed, while the third, that which is declared to be self-reliant, was not. Even that is hardly true when it is remembered that the College of Maynooth got as much from the State as all that the Regium Domini amounted to. Supposing, however, Maynooth were out of the question, there is another side to the case. Had the state emoluments been voluntarily renounced some three centuries ago, then the boast of self-reliance would have been something to be proud of, but such was not the case. Moreover, there are other aspects in which that noble trait of self-reliance may be viewed. The funds of the campaign in favor of the so-called national cause come largely from this side of the Atlantic. Is that characteristic of self-reliance? Is that in accord with a pure and lofty patriotism? The pockets of the sons and daughters of toil in the United States and elsewhere are depleted to enable men that pose as patriots to live in luxury, and to provide for moonlighters and assassins. While these words are being written a newspaper has come to hand showing that during the latter half of 1886, for every dollar of the kind referred to given to the poor misguided farmers that were evicted, sixteen dollars were given to maintain the members of parliament. I am not saying that it is wrong in members of parliament to take money for their services, but the less said about self-reliance the better. There is still another phase. We know of cities and communities on this side of the Atlantic that are all the time clamoring for state aid to build elevators, to construct docks and wharves, to deepen harbours and rivers and so on; while there are other cities that do these things for themselves in whole or in part, and so broaden out the channels of commerce. We need not ask which of these lines of action is the self-reliant one. There are contrasts such as these in Ireland. Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway are examples of the one; Belfast is a conspicuous example of the other. Look at what they were 50 years ago, and consider what they are to-day. Those that had the start as to age, and had all natural advantages, have declined and are declining; that which was utterly insignificant, whose harbor was literally a mud bank, and whose surrounding coun-

try was the poorest, has overcome all obstacles, and is to-day a great port and a great manufacturing centre as well, Liverpool and Manchester combined. It is true one of the four divisions of Belfast returns a Home Ruler, but the self-reliant men of Belfast, the men that made Belfast what it is, are not in favor of Home Rule. They dread the result of it; they believe that were the Parnell party at the head of affairs the prosperity of the city would be doomed.

PHILOSOPHY IN UNDRRESS.

No. I.

"PHILOSOPHY in Undress!" Is that irony, or a brand new instance of the Hegelian "union of contradictions?" Is your philosopher ever divested of his official robes? Is he capable of speaking in language that may be "understood of the people," and of condescending to lay aside the uncouth jargon in which his soul delighteth?

Perhaps not, gentle reader (as dear old Elia would have said); perhaps the *ex cathedra* philosopher is as wedded to his barbaric terminology as the mathematician to his "tangents, co-tangents, co-secants, co-sines"—if we may adopt the pleasant jingle of our good old College song—or the chemist to his troop of verbal skeletons, Ca, Cl, Au, and the rest of the alphabet, or the physicist to his "mass" and "energy," his "kinematics" and "kinetics." But then we are not all philosophers, but only humble individuals interested in philosophy, and perhaps we may succeed where the masters would fail. We mean to try at any rate. One of our medical correspondents has suggested that the Royal College should "resolve to confer, and hereby does confer" upon itself the glory of being *facile princeps* in Anatomy; and we don't see why Queen's should not decide—and then, of course, the thing is done, for Queen's has a way of getting her own way, being a lady—that she will be distinguished for her philosophy in the future even more than in the past. We do not know whether the Royal has hitherto shown any special brilliancy in Anatomy—not that that is any objection, for her light will be all the more dazzling when it leaps from the surrounding blackness—but we do know that Queen's has turned out not only students of philosophy, but even authors and professors. Witness Dr. Jardine and the dear fellow who sits in the chair of Philosophy in the University of New Brunswick, and who is already known by his articles in the old world as well as the new. Well, to come back to our muttons. We think that a corner in the JOURNAL may as well be occupied with stray ideas about philosophy and books on philosophy as by anything else. True, there are students who hate the name of philosophy; but then there are students, and it may be the very same students, who hate the name of Mathematics, and Classics, and Physics; in fact they are men after Dr. Johnson's own heart—we mean the Big Dictionary man—they are "good haters." But we don't

write for these. As Leslie Stephen remarks, it is very bad taste to say what one knows to be objectionable to a man in a drawing room, for he can't escape from us, but one may write what one pleases, because nobody is bound to read what one writes. We give the duffers fair warning that, although we are in undress, we are going to write things that, if they read them, will make them twist and strain "what they are pleased to call their minds." If they don't read what we write—and they needn't, you know—they may preserve their stoic calm. We don't much care, so long as they pay their subscription to the JOURNAL (which they seldom do).

We hope we of Queen's are not all duffers, at least that there are degrees in our dufferdom. And so, to return once more to our sheep, we are going to do a little philosophising in a quiet way. We, the editors of this department, ask and beseech questions and contributions of all kinds bearing on philosophy, and in our united wisdom we shall do our best to answer what is asked, and to understand what is understandable. Take off your coats, boys, and go in for a good philosophical wrestling-match; it will do you good, and it can at the worst only waste our time, and perhaps fray our temper (not being full-fledged philosophers, we have a temper.)

Having declared the festivities open, in imitation of our urbane and able Governor-General at the Montreal Ice Carnival, we might retire for this occasion. But we wish to say something, and so we proceed. We like to see the young men coming to the front. It knocks the theory of the old fogies on the head, that nobody knows anything but themselves. In philosophy the young men are coming to the front in fine style. Perhaps they are a trifle bumptious, but they will mellow, boys, they will mellow! Our editorial "mind's eye" is at this moment fixed on two American young men, who, if we have any "gumption"—and we modestly but confidently think we have—will make a name for themselves yet. As it happens they are both Assistant Professors—if we are right in supposing that "adjunct" is Quaker for "assistant"—the one in the University of Pennsylvania, and the other in the University of Michigan. Both have written in the philosophical journals, and each has just published a book. ("Psychology," by John Dewey, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Michigan University. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1887. "The Conception of the Infinite and the Solution of the Mathematical Autonomies; A Study in Psychological Analysis," by George S. Fullerton, A.M., B.D., Adjunct Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1887.) The young man from Philadelphia—we rather think he was educated in Yale, though—is George S. Fullerton, and his work is "The Conception of the Infinite;" the other is John Dewey, author of a text book on "Psychology," which a competent critic has called "the best text-book on Psychology in the English language." Well done, John! You are a product of American soil, but you do credit to your

English forefathers. There is a swing and a dash about this young man's work that is quite refreshing. Nor is he afraid to "tackle" a doughty antagonist. Shadworth Hodgson, who unfortunately has written books that nobody seems to read, but who is yet a veteran in philosophy and a very able man, writes a criticism on two articles of our young friend, which appeared in *Mind*, Nos. 41 and 42, and David—we mean John—is by no means daunted by this Goliath—Shadworth, we should say. Here are two pebbles from his sling, flung with good aim and true: "What seems to Mr. Hodgson a lack of logic on my part seems to me a misunderstanding of logical bearing on his part." A neat throw, John, a very neat throw! "It was open to Mr. Hodgson to reply that I misinterpreted the standpoint of British philosophy. But objections like those of Mr. Hodgson, with all due deference, seem to me a huge *ignoratio elenchi*." Well hit again! We hope to return to these articles. Meantime we may say that, while the conclusion they seek to establish is doubtful, they are written with great ability. Mr. Dewey, we believe, got part of his education in Johns Hopkins.

The other young man is of more placid temper, but he has equally the courage of his opinions, as will be understood when we say that his quarry is Sir William Hamilton, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer. He delivers his strokes with a neatness and dexterity that one cannot but admire. His main contention is that those big men have confused the Infinite of Quantity with the Infinite of Quality. But we shall not say any more at present, lest we prove all too soon that philosophy cannot be in "undress." In a future number we shall perhaps seek to allay the "divine thirst" of our budding philosophers by telling them what exactly Mr. Fullerton's solution of this knotty point is.

Questions and contributions may be addressed "Editors, Philosophical Department."

* MISCELLANY *

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

IT is a long time since the students of Queen's, as a body, have manifested so much interest in anything as they did in the Inter-Collegiate debate, which took place in Convocation Hall on Saturday evening, February 12th. The debate was to have been held on Friday evening, but a terrible snow storm delayed the train by which the Toronto men were coming, and also blocked up every avenue of approach to the University buildings, so that it was considered wiser to postpone the debate until Saturday evening. Many were the regrets heard from those students who had to leave town on Saturday. But the Fates had so decreed, and at 8 o'clock Saturday evening found Convocation Hall filled to its utmost capacity, the body of the Hall with the most intelligent of Kingston's citizens, the gallery with students,

and the platform with Glee Club, debaters, judges, &c. All were in high spirits, expecting a keen debate, and a time of intense interest for those who love the sword-play of the intellect. Nor were they disappointed. The debate was good and the music was good. All went away delighted, the boys saying, "That's the best night we've had at Queen's yet."

The students in the gallery, though full of fun, showed themselves to be gentlemen. From the moment the debate began they gave the best attention, and not until after the decision was given could a stranger have divined with which side they sympathized. Then their enthusiasm for Queen's could no longer be restrained, but burst forth in cheers, wild, loud and prolonged.

But no less hearty was the response when the judge for Queen's suggested three cheers for the representatives from Toronto. Messrs. Acheson and Ferguson, of Toronto University, are "jolly good fellows" in every sense of the term, and the Alma Mater and students of Queen's know how to treat them as such. Messrs. Gandier and Rattray represented Queen's. In the absence of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons, who had made special arrangements to be present on Friday night, Judge Price occupied the chair. Mr. John McIntyre, M.A., acted as Judge for Queen's, and Mr. Balmer, B.A., for Toronto. These gentlemen chose ex-Mayor Whiting, B.A., of Victoria, as Referee. The debaters were allowed twenty-five minutes each and the leader of the affirmative ten minutes extra at the close to sum up. The speaking on both sides was good, though Queen's seemed rather to do the heavy firing. No doubt the fact that our men were at home gave them more complete control of themselves than they would have had if, like the Toronto men, they had been among strangers.

The unanimous verdict of those in the audience best capable of judging was that Queen's gained a most decided victory. This arose not so much from the strength of the arguments put forward by Queen's men as from the weak position taken by their opponents.

The resolution affirmed by Messrs. Gandier and Rattray was:

"That it is desirable to secure the permanent unity of the British Empire, and in order to that some form of federation or alliance, to defend common rights, secure common interests, and discharge common duties, is requisite sooner or later."

Had Messrs. Ferguson and Acheson taken the position that the permanent unity of the empire was not desirable, but that the independence of Canada or annexation to the United States was to be preferred, they might have made a very strong argument.

They chose, however, to admit the position of the affirmative that the permanent unity of the empire was desirable, and based their arguments against Imperial Federation on the ground that present relations between the mother country and the colonies have in them the elements of permanency.

The speakers of the affirmative had not much difficulty in showing that for present relations to continue much longer would be contrary to the genius of free or representative government, that before long the colonies would be equal to Great Britain in population, wealth and power, and must, therefore, come by degrees to assume their full share in guiding the destinies and bearing the burdens of the empire, if unity were to be maintained.

The speakers of the negative then aimed to show that Imperial Federation was impossible, but failing to accept the only other issue, viz., independence or annexation, their argument became simply an effort to point out the difficulties in the way of effecting any particular form of Federation.

But the affirmative gathered up their arguments—permanent unity is desirable both for the sake of the different members of the empire and for the sake of the world as a whole. If unity is to be permanent we must have some form of Federation sooner or later. Once the people of the Empire are convinced that unity is desirable and that it can be maintained only by some form of Federation, who will dare to say that it is impossible for them to effect such a Federation?

Federation is impossible only if we, who constitute the different members of the Empire, lose our lofty ideals and become narrow and self-seeking.

While the judges were coming to a decision, the Glee and Sextette Clubs entertained the audience with some excellent College music.

After the decision hearty cheers were given all round, and a very pleasant evening ended with "God Save the Queen," sung all the more heartily because the contestants on both sides of the debate had been loyal to the unity of the Empire.

We believe this debate has done much to awaken, not merely a friendly rivalry, but a deeper sympathy, between the two Universities. Queen's students will not soon forget the visit of Acheson and Ferguson, and they also will long remember their visit to Queen's. It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of an annual Inter-Collegiate contest which will develop the oratorical powers of the College boys as the foot-ball contests do their muscular powers.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the Chancellor and Principal representing Queen's, of Warden, Reeves and Mayors representing the eleven Counties round Kingston, and the cities and towns of Kingston, Belleville, Deseronto and Picton, and influential gentlemen, lay and clerical, representing the Q. U. E. A. of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and Brampton, waited on the Provincial Government on the 9th of January to ask for the School of Science. All the members of the Government were present.

Ald. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, was the first speaker. He said the deputation was present with the view of en-

deavoring to induce the Government to establish in the City of Kingston an institution similar to that which it was understood the Government intended to establish in connection with Toronto University and Victoria College as confederated at Toronto. The friends of Queen's University in Eastern Ontario had stood by that institution in her time of trial and succeeded in putting her in a position of which they had reason to be proud, and Kingston City Council took action by passing a resolution asking the Government to establish a School of Practical Science in that city in connection with Queen's. That resolution has been endorsed by the councils of cities and towns in that section. As they understood it, it was proposed to enlarge and extend the present School of Practical Science at Toronto in order to meet the increased wants under the college confederation scheme. The friends of Queen's considered the confederation scheme as carefully as it was possible to consider anything, and came to the conclusion that it was impossible for Queen's to remove from the locality in which it had been so long established. It was felt that it would be impossible to raise the money necessary to bring the institution to Toronto, and therefore it was out of their power to remove, even if that were desirable. But there were further reasons. It was felt that the work which Queen's had so long and so well done in Kingston would not be so well done in Toronto. It was felt that a large number of those who had passed through Queen's would not have received a University education at all if the College had not been located at Kingston. This being the state of affairs, they had come to the conclusion that the most practical way of meeting the difficulty was to establish at Kingston, contiguous to Queen's University, a School of Practical Science similar in character to the one to be established in Toronto. Before establishing such a school they believed the Government must be persuaded that such an institution would be successful from the start in regard to the number of students in attendance. They could assure the Government that in this respect the school would be a success from the beginning. From among those attending Queen's and the affiliated schools the School of Practical Science could draw a number to make a good commencement. But outside of the College they believed that the needs of that section of country were such that the school would be of the greatest possible use. That section of country was a mining one, and they felt that a great deal of the money spent upon mining works there in the past had not been wisely spent, because of lack of knowledge in regard to such matters. Such a School would supply this knowledge. Kingston was also a marine station, and the classes of people employed in navigation would be benefitted. In addition to all this, the farming population were now desiring increased knowledge in agricultural matters. Farmers' sons from the district around would attend classes in such a school during the winter months. They in the East claimed that the confederation scheme was not ap-

plicable to Queen's, that it was impossible for that institution to move to Toronto, and that it was the duty of the Government to meet, as far as was in their power, the want which they felt in that section. If all the Colleges had entered into the confederation it would have been necessary to have the School to be established in Toronto of a size sufficient to meet the wants of all, but as Queen's could not enter the confederation it would not be necessary to expend so much money.

He thought the friends of Queen's could clearly make out a case for that portion at any rate, but they believed that they could make out a very much better case than that. They believed that no Government of the Province was prepared to take any course which would have the effect of crushing private effort. If the School at Toronto were on so large a scale that anything in the shape of private effort, such as Queen's, would be overshadowed, students would be withdrawn from it, and ground would be lost. They believed the Government would be the last to desire such a result as that. The friends of Queen's had confidence in their ability, if left alone, to carry on the institution, and were now engaged in increasing the endowment, and felt that Kingston would be a centre of University education the same as Toronto. It was their desire to attain that result, and they felt that anything that would take away from the accomplishment of that purpose would be an injury to them. They believed that the desire of the Government was rather to help private effort.

Mr. Mowat asked if an estimate of cost had been made.

Ald. Gildersleeve replied that the Principal and Chancellor had considered that matter, and they thought that \$30,000 would put up a building, and from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year would carry it on. Queen's was prepared to say that the services of any of her Professors which the Government might desire to use could be obtained. Then there was a Military College at Kingston, and perhaps the services of some of the officers of that institution might be secured. The main objection which had been urged against the Government doing anything outside Toronto was that they would not know where to stop in case demands were made in the future for the establishment of schools elsewhere. As against that, he would suppose that the Government might either take the ground that they established the school to meet a felt want in the country, and that they would not pledge themselves towards any future schools unless the conditions were similar, unless any University, established in the future, should grow to such proportions as to require the establishment of such a school in connection with it. Such was not likely to occur in the near future, because the growth of a University was largely a matter of time.

Mr. Fraser—Do you think a school of technology should not be established except where there is a University?

Mr. Gildersleeve—We believe it can be established there more economically.

Mr. Hanley, Warden of Hastings, presented a memo-

rial from the County Council of Hastings in favor of the establishment of a school. He advocated a school at Kingston because of the benefits which it would confer on the mining and agricultural interests.

Mr. Aylesworth, representing the same county, said that at Deseronto many skilled workmen were employed, but none of them were Canadians. A School of Practical Science would fit Canadians for doing skilled work.

Mr. Sprague, M.P.P. Prince Edward County, presented a memorial from the Prince Edward Council for a school.

Col. Ross, of the same county, spoke briefly in support of the memorial.

Mr. Murton, Warden of Frontenac, spoke for the residents of that county. Their desire was that a Science School should be opened at Kingston.

Mr. Sanders, representing Leeds and Grenville, presented a memorial from that county to the same effect.

James MacLennan, Q.C., selected to represent the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, presented a similar memorial to the foregoing.

Mr. Sandford Fleming said he desired to speak on behalf of Ottawa and the Ottawa valley, stretching up as far as there was settlement. The Ottawa branch of the Queen's College Endowment Association had appointed Mr. Bronson, M.P.P., and himself to appear there. The one point he desired to lay before the Government was this, there should be expended in Kingston, on higher education in some form, a sum which would bear an approximate proportion to the amount to be expended on Toronto University, and which had been expended, and which would bear about the same proportion as the Arts students at Kingston bear to the Arts students in Toronto. As there were representatives present from similar associations in Hamilton and Guelph, he would give place to them.

The Attorney-General remarked that the time was limited, as there were other deputations to be heard, and suggested that it might be arranged to have the points stated without repetition.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell said they would all be satisfied if Principal Grant spoke for them. Principal Grant proceeded to state the points on which all were agreed. In the first place they were all agreed that the Government of Ontario had been aiding and was now aiding higher education. Next, the Government intended to do more in connection with the scheme of University federation. Again, Queen's could not possibly come to Toronto. Further, the best way for the Government to encourage higher education in a new country was in the direction of practical and applied science. He knew of no \$7,000 which was put out to such advantage as the \$7,000 which was spent annually on the School of Practical Science in Toronto. The school, if not beside Toronto University, would cost \$20,000 instead of \$7,000. It would be better to have such a school independent of a University, but in a new country due regard must be paid to economy. He

thought all would admit that \$7,000 a year was a ridiculously small sum for the Province to spend on Practical and Applied Science when they considered the immense natural resources going to waste. The improvements which would be caused by a larger expenditure in this direction would repay the amount tenfold. If they compared what was spent in this direction in Ontario with what was spent in the neighboring State, they would see how insignificant Ontario's expenditure appeared. He thought that a clear case had been made out for the establishment of a school for Eastern Ontario, and therefore confined himself to two points: The first was, What possible objections could there be? He could conceive of only two, and if these were removed, then it followed as a matter of course that such a school should be established. One objection was that it would be more economical to have only one school in Toronto than to have one in Toronto and one in Kingston. The other objection was that the establishment of such a school at Kingston might be taken as a precedent for further expenditure elsewhere. With regard to the first his opinion was that it would be as economical and more in accordance with the general interests of the people to have a school for Eastern Ontario as well as one in Toronto. It would be equally economical for the Government and much more economical for the people of Eastern Ontario. If Queen's came to Toronto they might take it for granted that a site would be given them. They were told that that was equal to \$30,000. That would be the cost of the building, and the number of professors and instructors would be determined by the number of students. Thus it could be seen that what they were proposing would be as economical for the Government. Removal to Toronto would cost the friends of Queen's a quarter of a million of dollars. Therefore what they were proposing would be more economical for the people. The second point he submitted was that it would not be a precedent for unwise expenditure. The friends of Queen's took the position that it would be wise in the Government to establish similar schools whenever and wherever conditions existed similar to those before them, but they thought they could prove that such conditions were not likely to exist for a very long time. He hoped the Government would be able to indicate how far they agreed with the positions the deputation had taken.

Dr. Geikie in a few words pointed out the advantage which a School of Practical Science would be to the medical students of Kingston.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the deputation, said: I am not in a position to discuss the points the Principal has spoken about, but I admit the force with which he has presented them, and the force with which they have been urged by other members of the deputation. The matter is one which we will have to consider immediately, and they may rely upon it that we will consider it with that care with which we consider all questions coming under our jurisdiction.

Y. M. C. A.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec, which was held in this city, February 3rd to 6th, was pronounced by all the most enthusiastic and helpful that has yet been held in Canada. One marked feature of the convention was the large increase of delegates from college associations, and the large proportion of the time allotted to the discussion of college work in its different phases. University College, Toronto, was represented by 10 delegates; one was present from the United Association of the Toronto Medical Schools; 3 from Albert College, Belleville, and 5 from the Association of McGill University, Montreal, three of whom are Medicals.

On Thursday evening the college delegates were entertained at tea by representatives from Queen's, so that all the student members of the Convention got into full sympathy with each other before the sessions of the Convention began.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. J. K. Unsworth, of McGill, read a paper on "The Maintenance of Inter-Collegiate Relations." He said that McGill had endeavoured to do her duty in the matter of regular correspondence with Queen's and Toronto, but these Associations had not responded. He felt their should be at least a monthly letter between the colleges. Possibly our college was being blessed, when the workers becoming discouraged and cold. Blessings are always increased by being shared, and the disheartened brethren would be strengthened. He suggested a Monthly Bulletin for the College Associations of Canada, in which a certain space should be allotted to each college.

At 4 o'clock all the college delegates asked permission to withdraw from the Convention, and made their way to the University building to attend the weekly meeting for praise and prayer. The largest room in the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary, led the service and asked the boys to speak freely. Representatives from the sister Colleges spoke with warm fellow feeling of their brothers in Christ at Queen's, to which a number from our own Association responded with delight.

At this point Dr. Grant entered the meeting, bringing with him Hon. S. H. Blake, whom he introduced to the students. After a very hearty reception, Mr. Blake gave some earnest pointed counsels, which the boys will not soon forget. He said the hope of the country and the extension of Christ's kingdom depended upon the Christian young men, and especially those of intellectual ability.

In the evening grand addresses were delivered in the City Hall by Rev. Dyson Hague, Principal Grant and Hon. S. H. Blake. Mr. Blake's appeal for the cause of the Young Men's Christian Association was the best we have ever heard, and his pleadings with young men to accept Christ were almost irresistible.

On Saturday morning, Orr Bennett, B.A., President of

our Association at Queen's, read a paper on "How to increase the membership among new students." It was ably prepared and contained much practical advice on this important subject.

In the evening a "Song Service" conducted by college students, was indeed an outburst of praise to our common Redeemer. Following this a paper was read by J. McP. Scott, of Toronto University, on "The work of the College Missionary Committee." This paper was fully discussed by the students of Queen's and McGill, and many valuable hints gained as to the best way of awakening a missionary spirit in the colleges.

On Sunday morning the delegates and many Christian young men assembled at 9 a.m. for a consecration meeting, which was conducted by W. McCullough, General Secretary of the Toronto Association, and L. D. Wishard. At this meeting many young men learned the folly of repeatedly asking God to consecrate them wholly and fill them with His Holy Spirit, when in reality they did not want any such thing.

In the afternoon a young men's meeting was held in the City Hall, largely attended by college students. Earnest addresses were delivered by Messrs. Laflamme, Williams and Unsworth, and at the close of the meeting a number of young men expressed their desire to join in the service of Christ.

At a quarter past eight o'clock the farewell meeting was held in the City Hall. Long before the time all sitting and standing room was filled and hundreds had to be turned away. After an address by Mr. Wishard on the rapid growth of Y. M. C. A. work, Mr. Meyers sang several solos, the congregation joining in the chorus. Then the meeting was turned over to Mr. Wishard, who asked all the delegates who had, as a result of the Convention, some fixed resolve to carry out when they returned home, to stand up. A great number arose and thereafter a half hour was spent in hearing the testimonies and resolutions of the devoted young men. Many were the words of comfort and encouragement passed from heart to heart.

Then the farewell came and it was a time of sadness. Mr. Wishard in a deeply affecting way spoke of the delights of the conference and of the kindness of friends. The delegates could never repay the citizens of Kingston for the goodness manifested, but in heaven they would rejoice together. He pathetically pictured the time when he, as well as many young men without homes, would keep open house for a thousand years in one of the many mansions Jesus had gone to prepare. Then the delegates, members of the local associations, and all young men who desired to be Christians, encircled the hall clasped hands and with great power sang, "Blest be the tie that binds." The scene was so impressive that many dim eyes were noticed in the audience. A fervent prayer was offered by Mr. Wishard. Rev. Dr. Jackson added the benediction and the seventeenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of Ontario and Quebec stood adjourned.

MEDICAL.

ABERRATIONS OF THE WILL IN MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

BY PROF. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D., MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

No. 2.

"Aye! who doubts that, a will, a wicked will,
A woman's will, a cankered grandam's will."

IT is easy to recognize the fact in ordinary human experience that healthy and sane individuals are gifted with either strong wills or weak wills, or fickle and changeable wills. But beyond these natural varieties we may pass to a consideration of those wills which have been disturbed or diverted from their natural tendencies by the influence of disease.

Making all due allowance for the erratic and weak wills, we find in numerous instances that when the disease known as insanity has taken firm hold of the individual, the will powers appear to have changed quite perceptibly from their normal courses. Sometimes the will is stimulated by the disease to intense and unusual action. Then we may see the individual not only conceiving larger projects in business than he had ever dreamed of before, but sometimes you may find a remarkable force and energy of will developed in the execution of those projects. Under the influence of a hyper-stimulated will, preceded and accompanied by an insane delusion, a man went West and in less than ten years accumulated a handsome fortune. Then he died, under the visitation and effects of that insanity which had stimulated him to action, leaving his property to the fools that came after him.

Sometimes there is a faltering of will-power, as in the case of imbeciles, who are the victims of checked growth. In many cases of moderate but persistent brain disease the patient perceives fairly well, enjoys an undisturbed consciousness of his surroundings and the impressions which they make; thinks with moderate accuracy, generates ideas with gentle activity, reasons logically but without much positive force, and judges with average correctness concerning his ordinary and every-day experiences. Yet, on account of the fact that his will falters and hesitates, he becomes a helpless, inefficient and useless clod in society. The non-activity of the ordinary imbecile illustrates this truth; while the will-failure of the common drunkard is somewhat proverbial. The latter, under the influence of disease, self-induced, cannot regulate, restrain or control his action.

The usual evidences of insanity are said to be "departures from the normal mental status, and changes in the states of feeling and modes of thinking common to the individual when in health." Delusions, which are false

beliefs; hallucinations, which are false perceptions by any of the senses; these are commonly considered as among the most important evidences of insanity. These relate to impressions, to consciousness, to thought, to reasoning, to judgment; and, through the disturbance of all those primary functions of the mind, the final and directing function, called will-power, is at last itself disturbed.

Impairment of will is one of the most serious and positive evidences of insanity. It is this impairment which produces that loss of self-control which makes it imperative for society to step in and protect the lunatic from doing harm to himself or others. This impairment of will is one of those evidences of insanity which has not always been fully or thoroughly recognized. There are many cases of disputed insanity where a correct verdict could be obtained if the impairment or loss of will power through the effects of disease were properly and justly recognized at true value as a diagnostic indication. The time will come when the insane person will be judged just as much by his actions as by the utterance of wild delusions. And when the impairment of will is discovered before dangerous action has resulted, and proper restrictions placed upon the patient, then a larger safety for society may be hoped for. Many a dangerous man with a disordered will runs at large without let or hindrance, until, by some erratic and irresponsible action, either the possessor of that disturbed will or his neighbor is suddenly destroyed. Such "accidents" should be guarded against by the wise and intelligent physician through timely advice to the friends of the suffering and dangerous victim of disturbed will-power.

As an example of paroxysmal infirmity of will we might quote the action of the woman who shot O'Donovan Rossa. Here was a person with an apparently fixed and determined purpose to rid the world of a being whom she regarded with aversion and horror because he was said to be an inciter of the ruthless murder of helpless women and children. Stimulated by such a belief, a belief as earnest and lofty as that cherished by Charlotte Corday, the assassin of Marat, she attempted to kill O'Donovan Rossa. Before the work was half completed she desisted from shooting. She gave, as an excuse for stopping in the midst of her deadly work, the chivalric reason that she could not shoot at a man after he was down. But had the spirit of chivalry really ruled her entire action, she would not have taken her victim unawares, nor would she have shot him in the back. The reason she gave for her sudden cessation of shooting was, in fact, an illogical reason; for she had already displayed her ability to violate the creed of British chivalry by shooting unawares, and by shooting at her victim from behind. Having violated the creed upon two points, she certainly might have continued its violation upon another point in order to accomplish what at the outset she believed to be a grand and righteous undertaking. It seems to me that a sane woman, having worked herself up to the point of assassi-

nation, and excusing herself for performing such a deed upon the grounds of the despicable nature and the fiendish motives, actions, and words of her victim, would have been determined to finish the work at all hazards, and to cease from her labors only when she felt sure that death had claimed her antagonist for his own. Stopping short, with the work half done, knowing that it was uncompleted, and seeking the shelter of an excuse behind a creed already twice violated, is to my mind an evidence of such infirmity of will as is possessed only by a person afflicted with insanity.

Another curious case of paresis of will has recently come to my notice. A gentleman residing in one of the Western States wrote to me for advice, and in the letter describing his case (which he gave me permission to use among my confrères) he says: "I am haunted day and night with the fear that when I am left alone with my wife at night, in a fit of transitory mania I might strangle my dear wife. I labor under this fear a great deal, and oftentimes, after the toils of the day are ended, I fear to go to bed lest in an unguarded moment I might harm my wife. I never trust myself with a revolver, knife or any weapon at such times." This patient suffers with paresis of will and has fears relating to himself, and he says: "I never allow myself to stand in front of a high window or door, for fear that I may jump to the ground. I never wish or think I ought to harm myself or any one else. I never willingly contemplate such a thing, still I am haunted continually with the fear that I may." Again he says: "My daily routine of business makes it necessary for me to cross two high bridges over deep rivers. I cannot swim. The bridges both have railings, and quite often in crossing I am so fearful that I may lose my will power and jump in that I grasp the railing to restrain myself as I go along." If possible he gets some one to accompany him in his work, and then he feels stronger and better able to resist the temptation to self-injury. This man does not wish to harm either himself or others, but his will has become so impaired by overwork, anxiety, worry and disease that he is unable to use fully and readily the ordinary powers of self-restraint or self-impulsion.

The object of this brief paper is to call attention to a few of the states of disturbed or impaired will power which are so common in those who suffer from mental or nervous diseases. It seems necessary that the attention of physicians should be directed to this matter, because impaired will power is not always recognized as it should be, and thus dangers arise and disasters occur which might have been avoided. As physicians it is proper that we should consider not only the objective and readily apparent conditions in diseases of the brain and mind, but we should push our investigations to the utmost limit, and seek always to ascertain those mysterious causes which impel human action for wise or otherwise purposes.

A consideration of the subtleties of will-power may inspire those who are educating the young to pay more at-

tention to the training and development, culture and growth of the normal, healthy, and active will.

A consideration of the aberrations of the will may lead physicians to discover the existence of mental or nervous disease at an earlier date than now obtains, thus acquiring better opportunities for successful treatment. And, again, by a shrewd discernment of the existence of an impaired will, in a person suffering with incipient insanity, you may be able the better to protect the individual by necessary and suitable environments, and to guard society against those disasters which too often occur upon our streets and in our homes, and which lead with startling frequency to the destruction of human life and to the untimely blasting of human happiness.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOS. FOXTON, B.A., '88, has changed his Californian home from Los Angeles to Riverside.

The Rev. John Hay, of Campbellford, will be the University preacher on next Sabbath.

Dr. Ed. Foxton, we learn, returns to Canada next month to settle in Winnipeg.

Prof. N. F. Dupuis has, we regret to say, been confined for a few days to his room by a bad cold.

Dr. F. C. Heath, '86, paid a flying visit to his home and Alma Mater last week. He is meeting with splendid success at Brantford.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. F. Johnson has been made the recipient of a purse and address at the hands of his parishioners at Chaumont, where he is deservedly popular.

Mr. Geo. Varcoe, 90, who was laid up in the Hospital for a short time with a mild attack of diphtheria, is, we are glad to say, fully recovered.

Mr. John Boyd, '89, conducted the funeral services of the unfortunate victims of the late accident at the Wilbur mine.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Dr. McTavish is still growing in the esteem of his congregation. Last week he and his wife were each presented with a pair of handsome Persian-lamb gauntlets.

Rev. Jno. Hay, B.D., of Campbellford, was the recipient of a flattering address accompanied by a purse of \$70 from the people of Seymour East, a few days ago. During the long period in which St. Andrew's Church, Seymour, has been vacant, Mr. Hay has very kindly given his services on many occasions and the people rightly considered that such self-denying efforts should not be unrewarded.

DE•NOBIS•NOBILIBUS.

WHEN a Boston merchant said to Agassiz, "Why don't you take a \$20,000 position and make money?" He answered, "Sir, I have not time to make money." When some of the students said to a Senior Divinity, "Why don't you take a \$20,000 congregation and make money." The Senior answered, "Alas, I never had the chance."

(SCENE—Convocation Hall, Feb. 13th.)

"Where's Bob St—rg—n?"

"Gone fishing."

Chorus—"Hi-Yi, Ha-Ha, Chesnuts, Yeow-ow!"

(Dude in the audience to his companion)—"Sa-ay, what's the row?"

Companion—"Oh! I guess it's some local joke, ye know."

A few evenings ago two Sophomores hailing from a boarding house off Division Street, intending to call on a certain young lady on Earl Street, made a mistake and rang the wrong door bell. They were shown into the parlour and entertained by "grandma" for about an hour while waiting for the said young lady to make her appearance. But she failing to materialize, the crestfallen Sophs. decided to "call again," but at the next door. They will probably make sure of the door next time.

THE FRESHIES.

Our Freshies are most verdant lads,
But some have names of high repute;
First comes John L——, the slugging man,
With a lot of sense to boot.
There is a bad boy such as Peck('s),
Another who most Curt is;
One more there is who plays at Pool(e),
And that's where all the hurt is.
Another who in summertime
Amongst the green and verdant Knowles
Oft thinks of his loved Demosthenes,
And the Bell that Daly tolls.
And one there is renowned as Smell-i-e,
Captain of the foot ball team.
And also one we come aRoss,
Who in court is most serene.
The namesake of a Scottish chief
Stands all brilliant in the ranks,
And by his side sits old King Dodds,
Who's known among the cranks.
Of embryo parsons we've enough
To suit every church, we hope,
Of real churchmen, but one, alas,
His office is that of Pope.
Not least, but last the Coleman comes,
Who is bravest of the lot,
For he swore he'd shoot the Senior year
Without a second thought.

Great Scott and his son Jack

At a certain house in the city board two Juniors, who intend entering Divinity Hall, and also two very bad Seniors. In the goodness of her heart the landlady had been accustomed to leave a pitcher of lemonade or some other refreshing beverage on the sideboard for the benefit of the students in the house. It was noticed lately by the Seniors that the prospective Divines were very devoted in their attentions to the said pitcher, so, with a cunning worthy of a better cause, they resolved to play a joke on the unsuspecting Juniors. A large bottle of brandy was procured and while the Juniors were exercising themselves in the Gym. one afternoon the contents of the bottle was transferred to the pitcher. On coming home, an immediate attack was made on the refreshments on the sideboard, and although the taste of the lemonade was somewhat peculiar, yet ample justice was done to it. The effects began to be shown about the regular supper hour, when one of the Juniors insisted on the stove coming in to tea with him, and the other was trying to catch the piano, which he declared was moving around the room. They were finally quieted and taken to their rooms, where they remained for a week. They have since sworn off lemonade.

ONLY A SOPHOMORE.

Only a Soph. with glancing skates,
Skimming around the rink;
Only a maid with sparkling eyes,
Tipping a tiny wink.
Only the raising of a hat,
Mashing the maiden fair;
Only a Soph'more on his back,
Swearing a college swear.
Only the smiling maiden fair,
Skating serenely by;
Only a Soph'more rising up,
Heaving a sad "Oh my!"
Only a fascinating smile,
Receiving a look of scorn,
Only a Soph'more sad at heart,
Trudging home all forlorn.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"You ought to have seen me swear that Grit candidate when I was scrutineer down East."—Billy N—h.

"It's about time that we were getting down to work in earnest."—The Meds.

"Them's our sentiments, too."—Arts.

"I think I will go on the Grip staff."—Scotty G——.

"The College Orchestra is a great success."—The Citizens.

I think dogs will beware of me after the way I fixed the last.—John.